

wherein

X is selected from the group consisting of HN,  $R_{11}N$ , S, O,  $CH_2$ , and  $R_{11}CH$ ;

$R_{11}$  is (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkanoyl;

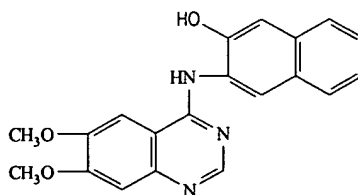
$R_1 - R_5$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy and halo;

$R_6$ ,  $R_7$ , and  $R_8$  are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, hydroxy, mercapto, amino, nitro, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkylthio and halo; and

$R_9$  and  $R_{10}$  are each independently hydrogen, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkyl, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkoxy, halo or (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkanoyl; or  $R_9$  and  $R_{10}$  together are methylenedioxy; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof

wherein the inflammatory response to be treated is a UVB radiation-induced inflammatory response.

32. (Twice Amended) A method of treating an inflammatory response in a mammal comprising administering to a mammal an effective amount of a compound having a structural formula:



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